

## CHAPTER A3

### INSPECTIONS, SURVEYS, ASSISTS, HAZARD REPORTING AND MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE

#### A0301. DISCUSSION

The core of the Navy Occupational Safety and Health (NAVOSH) Program is training and the identification, risk assessment and elimination or control of safety and health hazards. Hazard control is covered in Chapter A4, training in Chapter A7. This chapter addresses the methods used to identify hazards and the means of detecting adverse health effects. The principle way to discover hazards is through workplace inspections. Workplace inspections involve chain of command observation of operations at the job site on a routine basis to detect and correct hazards resulting from non-compliance with the safety standards of Sections C and D of this manual. Workplace inspections also involve evaluations of ship's spaces and equipment by appropriate occupational safety and health personnel. Industrial hygiene surveys are another essential risk management tool for identifying workplace hazards, characterizing their risk and eliminating them or developing appropriate controls. Medical surveillance primarily involves hazard-specific medical examinations of crewmembers to detect adverse health effects resulting from exposure to health hazards associated with their duties.

#### A0302. WORKPLACE INSPECTIONS

a. **Routine inspection** of all workspaces to identify hazardous conditions and/or unsafe work practices is a basic requirement of the NAVOSH Program. Such jobsite work observation is intended to detect and correct hazards resulting from worker non-compliance with the safety standards of Sections C or D of this manual, with posted warning or equipment placards, with Planned Maintenance System (PMS) procedures, or with issued operating procedures "on-the-spot". Frequent examples of non-compliance may warrant a safety stand-down (described in Chapter A7) to raise the command's safety awareness.

b. **Safety Inspections.** The safety officer shall ensure that all workspaces are inspected at least annually, for safety. An experienced officer or chief petty officer, accompanied by a division safety petty officer (for submarines: a submarine qualified senior petty officer from the division), shall be assigned to accomplish the safety inspection of a workplace. It is not necessary to conduct safety inspections of all workspaces/equipment at one time. "Safety" shall be reviewed at all regularly scheduled zone inspections required by reference A3-1. These zone inspections will comprise the safety inspection. A copy of the completed deficiency list such as a Zone Inspection Deficiency List (ZIDL) shall be returned to the safety officer upon completion of the inspection. The safety officer shall review and track corrective action on safety deficiencies as specified in paragraph A0404.

c. **Master-at-Arms Force Inspections (not applicable to submarines).** The master-at-arms (MAA) force shall act as roving safety inspectors during their normal tours of the command. They shall be alert to any deficiencies or hazards which could result in injury to personnel or damage to equipment. The MAA force shall assist the safety officer in keeping the NAVOSH Program visible to all hands. The MAA force shall attempt to have any observed deficiency or hazard corrected "on the spot". If this is not possible, the

MAA Force will report the deficiency on a Safety Hazard Report (OPNAV 3120/5) (see Appendix A3-A).

d. **Oversight Inspections.** NAVOSH and Environmental Protection (EP) oversight compliance inspections are conducted by the Board of Inspection and Survey (INSURV) during Final Contract Trials (FCTs), surveys, and regularly scheduled (4-5 years) Underway Material Inspections (UMIs). A combined NAVOSH/EP assessment will be conducted during non-UMI interdeployment training cycles (IDTCs), not to exceed 36 months. Since regular INSURV inspections occur every 5 years and NAVOSH oversight evaluation is required at least every 3 years, ships' immediate superiors in command (ISICs) will schedule the intervening NAVOSH/EP assessment. These NAVOSH/EP assessments will be conducted inport during the IDTC by a small group of INSURV industrial hygiene officers and oil pollution abatement, marine sanitation device, plastic waste processor, etc. equipment experts. The assessment (including training in program requirements) will take approximately 2 days with a letter report being provided to the commanding officer only. Data collected in the intervening NAVOSH/EP assessments will be combined with that from FCTs/UMIs in the INSURV database for use by type commanders, CNO (N45), NAVSAFECEN, and NAVOSH/EP organizations. For ships not in a normal IDTC cycle, a NAVOSH/EP assessment either as part of a UMI or an intervening NAVOSH/EP assessment will be conducted at least every 36 months. Copies of all NAVOSH-related discrepancy sheets from these inspections and intervening assessments shall be routed to the safety officer to ensure that identified safety hazards are entered into the Navy Occupational Safety and Health Deficiency Abatement Plan (NAVOSHDP) (see Chapter A4 for a description of the NAVOSHDP).

#### **A0303. INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE SURVEYS**

a. As part of their operational risk management responsibilities (reference A3-2), commanding officers are required to identify potential hazards, assess the risks presented by hazards, and provide controls to prevent exposures to personnel. An essential risk management tool is the industrial hygiene survey. The survey provides:

- (1) Identification of hazards
- (2) Characterization of risk for each hazard
- (3) Recommended controls to prevent adverse health effects
- (4) Medical surveillance recommendations
- (5) Consultative services, including assistance in establishing the NAVOSH program.

b. **Baseline Industrial Hygiene Surveys.** Each ship and submarine shall arrange for a baseline industrial hygiene survey. This survey may be scheduled and obtained through the supporting Navy Environmental and Preventive Medicine Unit (NAVENPVNTMEDU) or Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (BUMED) medical treatment facility (MTF). The survey format, content, and exposure assessment strategy shall comply with reference A3-3 requirements and shall, as a minimum, consist of the following elements:

- (1) A detailed hazard evaluation of all operations which present a potential for exposure to toxic chemicals and/or harmful physical (e.g. noise)

or biological agents. Reproductive hazards and their controls are found in reference A3-4.

(2) Sampling results to quantitatively characterize potentially hazardous exposures shall be obtained as described in reference A3-3. Occupational Exposure Limits (OELs) are determined using Chapter 16 of reference A3-4.

(3) A summary of controls, which at a minimum, will include:

(a) An assessment of the effectiveness of general and local exhaust ventilation systems used for the control of contaminants and for flammable storerooms

(b) A list of each area/process requiring respiratory protection and the recommended type(s)

(c) A list of all personal protective equipment required for each area/process and the recommended type(s).

(4) A list of exposures and ventilation systems that require routine monitoring (exposure monitoring plan)

(5) A list of noise hazardous areas/equipment

(6) A list of eye hazardous areas/processes

(7) Medical surveillance requirements.

c. An update of the baseline industrial hygiene survey is necessary when system, equipment, or loadout changes significantly affect the onboard hazard and/or risk. Deterioration of existing controls, modifications and additions to shipboard processes and equipment will occur over time. An update of the industrial hygiene survey to address all changes which may have occurred, or a more limited survey to address specific concerns are available at the discretion of the commanding officer. Examples of changes that could significantly affect the onboard hazard and/or risk are as follows:

(1) New or modified equipment or processes

(2) Introduction of new toxic chemicals and/or harmful physical or biological agents

(3) Deterioration of existing controls (e.g. ventilation) which degrade over time.

Some of these changes would be the expected result of a shipyard availability period (i.e. COH, SLEP, SRA) completion and commanding officers may consider requesting assistance from their supporting NAVENPVNAMEDU or MTF following a major availability.

d. New construction. On new construction ships, industrial hygiene services are necessary prior to the end of final contract trials. This will assist the ship in correcting any deficient material conditions that may arise due to potential deviation by the builder from contract specifications. At a minimum, the supporting NAVENPVNTMEDU or MTF will perform the following services prior to the end of final contract trials, and provide the ship a

list of safety and health related material discrepancies and recommended corrective actions:

(1) An evaluation of ventilation systems used for the control of contaminants and for Hazardous Material (HM) stowage

(2) An evaluation of noise hazard areas/installed equipment

(3) An evaluation of plumbed and portable eye wash stations and deluge showers.

The baseline industrial hygiene survey for new construction ships shall be initiated as soon as possible after commissioning, and ships shall be in receipt of the completed survey report no later than 6 months after post shakedown availability.

e. Ship Class Database: A copy of all industrial hygiene reports shall be forwarded by the supporting NAVENPVNTMEDU or MTF to the Navy Environmental Health Center for the purpose of updating the ship class profile. BUMED shall provide ship class profiles to new construction ships prior to FCTs. This is a generic database that characterizes shipboard hazards and control measures common to that class.

**A0304. SHIPBOARD SAFETY SURVEY**

The Shipboard Safety Survey is conducted by the Naval Safety Center and is of 1 or 2 day's duration. It includes training and a survey of a representative sample of the entire ship, identifying safety hazards, training safety officers and safety petty officers, and providing the commanding officer with an evaluation of the safety status of the command. The survey is intended to promote hazard awareness. Shipboard Safety Surveys are optional, at the discretion of the commanding officer. The survey report is made only to the ship. No grade or relative standing is assigned and follow-up reports are not required. This survey, which is available by request to NAVSAFECEN, is recommended once every 3 years (2 years for submarines).

**A0305. HAZARDOUS MATERIAL CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT ASSIST**

Ships needing assistance for implementation, day-to-day operations, or equipment problems with their Hazardous Materials Minimization Centers (HAZMINCENs) may request an assist from Consolidated Hazardous Materials Re-Use Inventory Management/Hazardous Materials Inventory Control System (CHRIMP/HICS) Assist Teams. These teams may be contacted through Naval Inventory Control Point (NAVICP).

**A0306. HAZARD REPORTING BY INDIVIDUAL CREWMEMBERS**

Detection of unsafe or unhealthful working conditions at the earliest possible time and prompt control of hazards identified as a result is essential to a successful NAVOSH Program. The following procedure enables any member to submit a report of unsafe or unhealthful conditions:

a. All hands shall be encouraged to orally report unsafe or unhealthful working conditions to their immediate supervisor. That supervisor shall promptly evaluate the situation and take appropriate corrective actions. Supervisors will contact the division safety petty officer, the division

officer, or the safety officer for assistance, if necessary. The reporting crewmember shall be informed of all actions taken.

b. All crewmembers shall also be advised that, if the notified supervisor has not taken action to investigate the situation or if they are unsatisfied with the result, they may submit a written report of an unsafe or unhealthful working condition on a Safety Hazard Report (OPNAV 3120/5, Appendix A3-A). The report may be handwritten and should simply state the nature of the condition and its location. If the originator desires that his or her name not be revealed, this should be so stated in the report.

c. Upon receipt of a report, the safety officer shall contact the originator to acknowledge receipt and discuss the seriousness of the reported condition. The safety officer shall advise the cognizant division officer that an unsafe/unhealthful working condition has been reported.

d. The safety officer will evaluate all submitted reports. Alleged critical danger situations will be evaluated immediately. If possible, potentially serious or moderate situations shall be evaluated within 3 days (see paragraph A0404 for descriptions of critical, serious, or moderate hazards or deficiencies). If necessary, the safety officer may request assistance from support activities for the evaluation.

e. An interim or final response in writing to the originator of the reported condition will be provided under the authority of the safety officer within 10 working days of report receipt. Interim responses will include the expected date for a final response. If the evaluation identifies a hazard and its causative deficiency, the final response shall include a summary of the action taken for abatement of the deficiency. If no significant hazard is found to exist, the reply shall include the basis for that determination.

f. The final response shall encourage the originator to contact the safety officer if he or she desires additional information or is dissatisfied with the response. If the originator remains dissatisfied after discussing the matter, the safety officer shall advise him or her of the right to appeal to the commanding officer. The appeal (or report) shall be in writing and contain, at least, the following information:

(1) A description of the condition including its location, nature of the alleged hazard, and standards violated (if known) (a copy of the original hazard report will suffice).

(2) How, when, and to whom the original report was submitted.

(3) What actions (if known) were taken as a result of the original report.

g. The commanding officer, or his/her representative, shall respond to the originator of the appeal within 10 working days. An interim response will suffice if the evaluation is incomplete at that time. If further appeal is warranted, refer to reference A3-1.

#### **A0307. VARIANCES AND ALTERNATE STANDARDS**

a. **Variances.** In certain situations, it may be impossible to comply with an applicable NAVOSH standard. In this case, a request for a variance shall be initiated by the safety officer and submitted to the Fleet Commander in

Chief via the chain of command. Variance requests shall explain why compliance is impossible and describe actions taken to achieve the maximum degree of protection possible.

b. **Alternate Standards**. In certain cases, it may be possible to achieve equal or better protection through the application of procedures/ criteria different than those specified by a NAVOSH standard. Proposed alternate standards shall be submitted to CNO (N45) through the chain of command for approval.

**A0308. FEDERAL AND STATE OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH (OSH) INSPECTIONS OF NAVY, CIVILIAN, OR CONTRACTOR WORKPLACES ON BOARD NAVY SHIPS**

This section provides guidance and procedures regarding requests by Federal or state OSH officials to inspect or investigate Navy civilian or contractor workplaces on board Navy ships in port or located at associated facilities (e.g., industrial activities).

a. Subject to the conditions and exceptions stated below, Navy afloat activities are advised that permission is granted for Federal OSHA compliance officials to be taken aboard U.S. Navy ships in port to conduct safety and health inspections and investigations of Navy civilian and contractor workplaces. State occupational safety and health officials **shall not** be granted access aboard naval ships and service craft or in areas of exclusive Federal jurisdiction. A summary of inspector access is provided in Appendix A3-B.

(1) Except for the limitations imposed in paragraphs A0305a(2) and (3), OSHA compliance officials shall be provided, upon request, immediate access to Navy civilian or contractor workplaces where the Navy repair activity or contractor has equipment or other work-related material or paraphernalia in the workplace under government work or a government contract. Requests for access to inspect those workplaces where Navy civilian or contractor employees have worked or will work but where the work force is no longer deployed, or has yet to deploy any work-related material or paraphernalia shall be forwarded by message and by telephone to the CNO (N4), copy to Commander, Naval Sea Systems Command (COMNAVSEASYS COM) (copy to the Navy repair activity for Navy civilian workers), with information to the chain of command. All message requests shall identify the workplace involved and furnish all immediately available details. A reply to such requests will be forthcoming without delay.

(2) If the requested inspection/investigation involves handling or storage of ammunition or explosives, the request for access shall be denied. A report of any such request shall be made to the CNO (N4), information to the chain of command (and for Navy civilians, to the Navy repair activity), by message.

(3) With respect to nuclear propulsion plant spaces on nuclear-powered ships, to related nuclear shipyard facilities, ashore or afloat, shipboard nuclear support facilities, or to nuclear weapons areas, the request for access shall be forwarded by message and by telephone to CNO (N4) with copies to COMNAVSEASYS COM (SEA-08) and the chain of command. All message requests shall identify the workplace involved and furnish all other immediately available details. Access shall be withheld pending receipt of the reply and, where granted, shall be subject to the requirements of this chapter and any conditions imposed in the CNO reply. Such a reply will be furnished

expeditiously, and, if possible, within 3 working hours from receipt of the request by the CNO.

(4) In cases of non-nuclear ships or nuclear ships, with the exceptions in paragraphs A0305a(2) and (3), and under the procedures of paragraph A0305a(1), access to Navy civilian and contractor workplaces, as defined above, shall be granted upon request to Federal OSHA compliance officials to conduct inspections and investigations of such workplaces within reasonable limits and in a reasonable manner during regular working hours except when other times are mutually agreed upon by the concerned officials.

(5) No photographs shall be taken by OSHA officials. Any photographs requested by OSHA officials shall be taken by Navy personnel, shall be tentatively classified CONFIDENTIAL, and shall not be delivered to OSHA compliance officials until all film, negatives, and photographs have been sent to COMNAVSEASYSCOM (SEA 00D2) and fully screened and censored, as appropriate, in the interest of national security. Also, any design or system performance data (e.g., recordings of noise sound level profiles and light level readings) shall be forwarded to COMNAVSEASYSCOM (SEA 00D2) for screening as described above prior to release. This process shall normally be completed within a period of 15 working days from receipt of material by NAVSEASYSCOM.

(6) OSHA officials shall not be given copies of any Federal records or reports. If access to Navy records or reports is requested by OSHA officials, the request shall be forwarded to the appropriate releasing official(s).

(7) In addition to presenting appropriate identification credentials, all OSHA compliance officials shall be required to possess appropriate security clearance for entry into areas where the workplace is located.

(8) Representatives of the ship's commanding officer, and, if appropriate, the activity contracting officer and the commanding officer or officer in charge of the shore activity at which the ship is located, and the commanding officer of the Navy repair activity (for Navy civilian employees) shall accompany the OSHA compliance official at all times during this physical inspection of Navy civilian or contractor workplaces. A representative of the contractor and a representative of the employees may accompany the OSHA compliance official during the inspection/investigation provided proper security clearances are verified. If there is no authorized employee representative, the OSHA compliance official is authorized to consult with a reasonable number of employees only (contractor or Navy civilian), concerning matters of health and safety in the pertinent workplace.

(9) OSHA compliance officials are authorized to question privately the contractor, contractor employee, Navy civilian employee, or their authorized representatives.

b. Unless specifically requested by the responsible OSHA official, installation commanders and ship commanding officers shall not provide contractors with advance notice of OSHA inspections except in cases of apparent imminent danger to Navy or contractor employees. Any person who violates the foregoing is subject to a fine of not more than \$1,000 or to imprisonment of not more than 6 months, or both.

c. Full information regarding any OSHA inspection/investigation aboard ship shall be reported in writing to the CNO with a copy to COMNAVSEASYSCOM and the chain of command.

**A0309. MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE**

a. **Purpose.** The medical surveillance program is designed to monitor the continuance of the health of individuals in the fleet and serve the following purposes:

(1) Job certification/recertification to determine an individual's fitness to begin or continue to perform a job safely and effectively

(2) To monitor the effectiveness of major hazard-specific (e.g., noise, heat, asbestos) programs by following the health status of exposed personnel

(3) Secondary prevention to detect early indicators of excessive exposure caused by the work environment before actual illness, disease, or injury occurs and to allow for the timely implementation of corrective actions to prevent any long-term adverse effects

(4) To comply with the requirements of certain NAVOSH standards as noted in Section B of this manual.

b. Selection of personnel for medical surveillance examinations shall be based primarily on the results of industrial hygiene surveys. Selection for some medical surveillance programs may be based on a history of past exposure to certain hazardous materials such as asbestos and cadmium. The medical department representative (MDR), using the recommended medical surveillance requirements from the industrial hygiene survey and assisted by the safety officer, division officer, division safety petty officer and workplace supervisor, will identify personnel who require medical surveillance following the guidance of enclosure (1) to reference A3-5. Periodic occupational medical examinations should be scheduled on a birth-month basis or as operational requirements permit. When there is no Navy standard for medical surveillance for a specific agent, personnel shall be placed under medical surveillance when the action level (1/2 of the permissible exposure limit) of the agent is exceeded and the exposure exceeds 30 days per year or 10 days a quarter. Detailed requirements for these examinations shall be established by the Chief, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (CHBUMED).

c. **Medical Examinations.** The ship's MDR shall make all arrangements for required medical examinations. These examinations include baseline (preplacement), periodic, termination, certification, and special examinations as required by Section B of this manual. The scope of these examinations will be determined by reference A3-5. The MDR will provide all available information regarding each individual's exposure to allow either the cognizant shore based medical treatment facility (MTF), squadron medical officer, or the ship's medical department, if resources permit, to perform the proper examination.

d. **Evaluation of Results.** The MDR shall monitor all medical surveillance results for any trends apparently due to hazard exposure.

e. **Medical Records.** Maintenance, retention, and disposition of personnel medical records shall be per existing directives. The MDR shall ensure that the results of all hazard exposure medical examinations and personal exposure records are entered into each individual's medical record. The MDR shall also



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inform each individual, verbally or in writing, as to the significance of all findings, and access to such records shall be provided upon request.

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**REFERENCES**

- A3-1. OPNAVINST 3120.32C, "Standard Organization and Regulations of the U.S. Navy, Article 620.13, Zone Inspection Bill"
- A3-2. OPNAVINST 3500.39, Operational Risk Management (NOTAL)
- A3-3. NEHC Technical Manual, Industrial Hygiene Field Operations Manual, latest revision (NOTAL)
- A3-4. OPNAVINST 5100.23E, Navy Occupational Safety and Health (NAVOSH) Program Manual.
- A3-5. NEHC Technical Manual, Medical Surveillance Procedures Manual and Medical Matrix, latest revision.

Appendix A3-A

<b>SAFETY HAZARD REPORT</b>		1. ID NUMBER												
<b>A. REPORTING INDIVIDUAL/SAFETY OFFICER SECTION</b>														
2. ISSUED BY		3. ISSUED TO												
4. HAZARD NOTED		5. RISK ASSESSMENT CODE (See explanation on back before completing)												
A. DATE	B. TIME													
6. LOCATION OF HAZARD		7. NATURE OF HAZARD												
<b>B. DIVISION OFFICER SECTION</b>														
1. CORRECTIVE ACTION TAKEN														
2. INTERIM CORRECTIVE MEASURES														
3. NAME, RANK, AND TITLE	4. SIGNATURE	5. DATE FORWARDED												
<b>C. DEPARTMENT HEAD SECTION</b>														
1. ACTION TAKEN  <input type="checkbox"/> CORRECTIVE ACTION TAKEN IN ITEM B1 ADEQUATE  <input type="checkbox"/> ADDITIONAL ACTION TAKEN/REQUIRED (GIVE EXPLANATION IN C2)		2. EXPLANATION OF ADDITIONAL ACTION TAKEN/REQUIRED												
3. NAME, RANK, AND TITLE	4. SIGNATURE	5. DATE FORWARDED												
<b>D. RECORD SECTION</b>														
1. REVIEW OF ACTION TAKEN IN SECTIONS A, B, AND C  <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%; padding: 2px;">TITLE</td> <td style="width: 33%; padding: 2px;">INITIALS</td> <td style="width: 33%; padding: 2px;">DATE</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">SAFETY OFFICER</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">DEPARTMENT HEAD</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">COMMANDING OFFICER</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>ACCOMPLISH REVIEW WITHIN 72 HOURS OF REPORT INITIATION</p>		TITLE	INITIALS	DATE	SAFETY OFFICER			DEPARTMENT HEAD			COMMANDING OFFICER			2. IS CSMP ENTRY REQUIRED?  <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO  JSN FOR 4790/2K _____  3. IF YES:  ACTION COMPLETE _____ <div style="text-align: right;">DATE</div> SIGNATURE _____ <div style="text-align: right;">SAFETY OFFICER</div>
TITLE	INITIALS	DATE												
SAFETY OFFICER														
DEPARTMENT HEAD														
COMMANDING OFFICER														

A. Risk Assessment. Each identified/validated hazard shall be assigned a Risk Assessment Code (RAC) by the activity safety office. The RAC represents the degree of risk associated with the deficiency and combines the elements of hazard severity and mishap probability. The RAC is derived as follows:

1. Hazard Severity. The hazard severity is an assessment of the worst possible consequence, defined by the degree of injury, occupational illness, or property damage which is likely to occur as a result of a deficiency. Hazard severity categories shall be assigned by Roman numeral according to the following criteria:

- (a) Category I - **Catastrophic**: The hazard may cause death or loss of a facility.
- (b) Category II - **Critical**: May cause severe injury, severe occupational illness, or major property damage.
- (c) Category III - **Marginal**: May cause minor injury, minor occupational illness, or minor property damage.
- (d) Category IV - **Negligible**: Probably would not affect personnel safety or health, but is nevertheless in violation of a NAVOSH standard.

2. Mishap Probability. The mishap probability is the probability that a hazard will result in a mishap based on an assessment of such factors as location, exposure in terms of cycles or hours of operation, and affected population. Mishap probability shall be assigned an Arabic letter according to the following criteria:

- (a) **Subcategory A** - Likely to occur immediately or within a short period of time.
- (b) **Subcategory B** - Probably will occur in time.
- (c) **Subcategory C** - May occur in time.
- (d) **Subcategory D** - Unlikely to occur.

3. Risk Assessment Code (RAC). The RAC is an expression of risk which combines the elements of hazard severity and mishap probability. Using the matrix shown below, the RAC is expressed as a single Arabic number that can be used to help determine hazard abatement priorities.

HAZARD SEVERITY	MISHAP PROBABILITY			
	A	B	C	D
Category I	1	1	2	3
Category II	1	2	3	4
Category III	2	3	4	5
Category IV	3	4	5	5

RAC
1 - Critical
2 - Serious
3 - Moderate
4 - Minor
5 - Negligible

Appendix A3-B

Inspection of Department of the Navy Workplaces by  
Federal and State OSH Representatives

	AFLOAT		
	Contractor Workplaces	Civilian Workplaces	Exclusively Military Workplaces
FEDERAL OSH REPRESENTATIVES	YES <sup>1,2,3</sup>	YES <sup>1,2,3</sup>	NO
STATE OSH REPRESENTATIVES	NO	NO	NO
<p>NOTES: 1. Ships or service craft must be in port; Navy Department will not transport Federal OSHA representatives to ships or service craft that are underway.</p> <p>2. Federal and state OSH representatives have no jurisdiction over military unique operations or equipment. In addition, these officials are not authorized to inspect workplaces or operations for compliance with any standard implementing 10 U.S.C. 172 (explosive safety) or 42 U.S.C. Section, 2012, 2021, or 2022 (nuclear safety).</p> <p>3. Inspections may be announced or unannounced.</p>			